



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 4

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Excess soil moisture, surface crusting, and cool early May temperatures had many farmers back out in the fields replanting corn and soybeans this week according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Severe thunderstorms continued to plague the state this week, as tornados, hail, and crop damaging downpours were spotted. Warmer weather has the planted corn and soybeans looking better in the fields. Herbicides and fertilizers are needing to be applied, but farmers cannot get into fields. Winter wheat is starting to turn in much of the state.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were **3.7 days suitable for field work**. Ninety-three percent of the intended **corn** acreage has been **planted** compared with 100 percent last year and 93 percent for the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared to 97 percent last year and 84 percent for the 5-year average. Seventy-three percent of the **soybean** acreage is **planted** compared to 95 percent for last year and 81 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 82 percent of the soybean acreage is planted in the north, 77 percent in the central, and 49 percent in the south. Fifty percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared to 81 percent last year and 66 percent for the 5-year average.

Ninety-nine percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is headed compared with 96 percent for both last year and the 5-year average.

Major activities during the week included: planting and replanting corn and soybeans, spraying chemicals, chopping haylage, cutting and bailing hay.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture** condition is rated 16 percent excellent, 67 percent good, 14 percent fair and 3 percent poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Planted	93	89	100	93
Corn Emerged	80	71	97	84
Soybeans Planted	73	58	95	81
Soybeans Emerged	50	30	81	66
Winter Wheat Headed	99	95	96	96
Alfalfa First Cutting	37	NA	64	48

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	Percent				
Corn	3	12	33	45	7
Soybeans	2	10	37	46	5
Winter Wheat	1	3	19	57	20
Pasture	0	3	14	67	16

### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	3
Short	2	0	23
Adequate	64	60	69
Surplus	34	40	5
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	3
Short	2	2	19
Adequate	68	66	74
Surplus	30	32	4
<b>Days Suitable</b>	3.7	3.5	5.3

### CONTACT INFORMATION

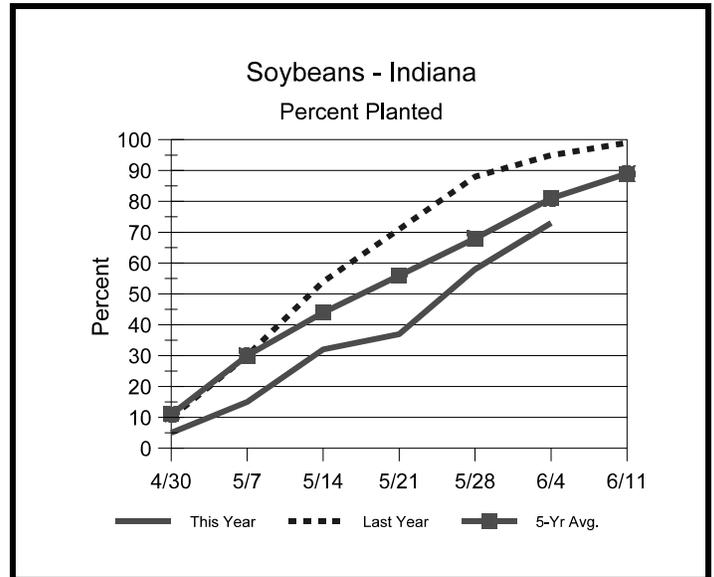
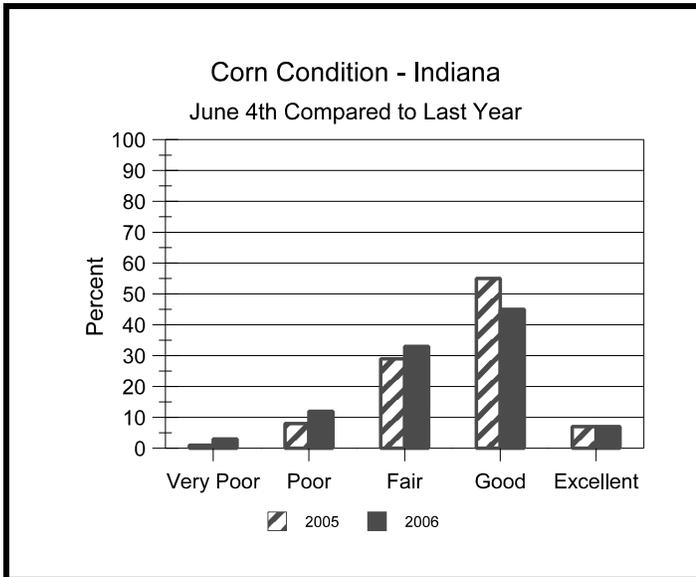
--Greg Preston, Director

--Grant Reiff, Student Intern

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# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### It's a Zoo Out There

- Numerous pest and non-pests are being found in poor emerging/growing fields
- Some animals are feeding on dead/decaying plant material
- A plethora of pests are being reported, even where seed-insecticides have been used

Finally the sun is out, fields are drying, and temperatures are increasing. As pest managers inspect crops that have been subjected to an extended period of poor growing conditions, a multitude of critters are being found in the soil. Some are known pests and several are being falsely accused of causing stand reductions.

It's not a wireworm: Millipedes are wireworm-like arthropods (like insects, they belong to the Phylum Arthropoda-means "jointed foot"), having two pair of legs per body segment that move quickly above and below the ground. They have become more prevalent since the advent of no-till. When found, their numbers are often high. Millipedes typically feed as scavengers, feeding

on dead or decaying materials often associated with seedling blights. They have rarely been documented as pests of corn. Several pest managers have reported numerous millipedes in and around corn kernels/sprouts that have been in the ground for two or more weeks. The opportunistic millipedes were hollowing out these "blank" kernels that were in early stages of decay.

It's not a nematode: Juvenile ("baby") earthworms and potworms are closely related and common animals found in soils. They are small, colorless, and often less than 1/4 inch long (taxonomic Phylum containing segmented worms). As you would expect, these worms feed on damaged and decaying plant remains, not live tissue. Therefore they are closely associated with the decaying plant parts and surrounding soil and often wrongly accused of damaging seedlings. Pest managers should keep an open mind when diagnosing field problems. As one submitter confessed, he was

(Continued on Page 4)

# Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 4, 2006

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air			DFN	Total	Days	Avg	April 1, 2006 thru				
	Temperature							Precip.		4 in		June 4, 2006
	Hi	Lo	Avg	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	93	51	73	+6	0.84	2		10.37	+2.33	25	542	-32
Francesville	91	50	72	+7	0.29	2		8.74	+1.01	26	516	+10
Valparaiso_AP_I	91	54	72	+8	0.34	1		5.36	-3.01	21	557	+79
Wanatah	93	47	71	+7	0.04	1	75	6.43	-1.50	22	464	+35
Winamac	92	52	72	+7	0.31	3	71	8.30	+0.57	21	527	+21
<b>North Central (2)</b>												
Plymouth	92	49	72	+7	0.06	2		7.22	-0.96	25	481	-50
South_Bend	91	50	72	+8	0.99	1		7.66	+0.12	28	529	+73
Young_America	93	52	73	+8	0.69	2		9.24	+1.53	24	586	+83
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	92	51	72	+8	0.80	4	67	8.74	+1.07	28	463	+37
Fort_Wayne	90	53	73	+7	1.20	4		10.72	+3.43	28	544	+62
<b>West Central (4)</b>												
Greencastle	89	52	72	+5	0.65	2		10.34	+1.40	24	578	-47
Perrysville	94	51	74	+8	0.28	2	77	7.82	-0.65	24	671	+115
Spencer_Ag	91	55	73	+7	1.05	3		11.66	+2.28	29	636	+77
Terre_Haute_AFB	90	56	74	+6	0.92	2		9.19	+0.34	26	711	+92
W_Lafayette_6NW	92	51	73	+8	0.68	3	74	8.98	+0.90	27	600	+91
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	90	55	74	+6	1.58	4		11.40	+3.22	28	694	+86
Greenfield	90	55	73	+7	1.56	4		14.38	+5.62	32	588	+30
Indianapolis_AP	89	56	74	+6	1.63	3		10.68	+2.50	28	709	+101
Indianapolis_SE	90	51	72	+5	1.54	3		11.90	+3.30	28	571	-15
Tipton_Ag	90	53	73	+8	0.71	4	75	9.87	+1.68	34	524	+54
<b>East Central (6)</b>												
Farmland	91	52	73	+8	1.61	5	71	10.82	+2.93	33	486	+33
New_Castle	89	54	73	+8	1.26	3		12.01	+2.98	28	532	+65
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	92	58	75	+5	3.05	4		11.68	+2.39	28	896	+114
Freelandville	90	59	75	+7	1.63	3		9.95	+0.49	26	762	+109
Shoals	92	54	74	+6	2.09	4		13.22	+3.27	29	739	+111
Stendal	93	60	76	+7	2.41	3		13.00	+2.76	28	881	+171
Vincennes_5NE	94	54	75	+7	1.55	5		15.01	+5.55	33	784	+131
<b>South Central (8)</b>												
Leavenworth	90	56	74	+7	2.46	4		15.30	+5.34	35	755	+122
Oolitic	91	53	73	+6	0.40	2	76	10.99	+1.61	28	622	+44
Tell_City	91	58	75	+6	3.00	2		14.52	+4.36	29	901	+174
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	93	55	75	+9	1.18	2		12.55	+3.54	29	647	+134
Greensburg	93	56	75	+9	2.22	5		13.14	+3.76	31	692	+126
Scottsburg	94	55	74	+7	1.60	3		13.31	+4.15	30	739	+84

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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## It's a Zoo Out There (Continued)

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so convinced that it was an insect problem and therefore looked for anything moving when he couldn't find grubs or wireworms.

The real McCoy's of early-season damage: grubs, wireworms, seedcorn maggots, cutworms, and armyworm are all being reported from throughout the state with varying degrees of damage. This doesn't come as a surprise, considering once again the growing conditions for the last two weeks. One message that has been repeated is that the low rates of seed-applied insecticides (i.e., Cruiser and Poncho) are not preventing

economic stand losses from grubs, wireworms and cutworms. The product label specifies protection,"from these early season pests. The problem is that these systemic insecticides require a vigorously growing plant for uptake, yet they are most needed when the environment is not conducive to growth. This paradox will no doubt be remembered and discussed after this growing season.

John Obermeyer, Christian Krupke, and Larry Bledsoe, Department of Entomology, Purdue University.

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